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HASLEMERE
JAN 10 1904
Haslemere Urban District

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1 9 5 4

Together with the Annual Report
of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

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Haslemere Urban District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

*MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Visiting Nurse:

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

JAMES J. SHIRLEY, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

A. R. PRUE, A.R.San.I.

Rodent Operative:

G. F. HALL.

Health Department: Clerical Staff:

*Chief Clerk, C. B. STUART.

*N. C. BELLAMY.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Sanitary Inspectors' Department:

Miss J. A. ROTHWELL.

*Also acts in similar capacity for the Guildford Rural District and Hambledon Rural District.

Haslemere Urban District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD,

August, 1955.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Haslemere Urban
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1954.

The population, according to the Registrar General's estimate, is 100 less than in the previous year. The number of deaths exceeded the births by 14—the first time on record that this has occurred. There has been a slight increase in the Death Rate, while the Birth Rate is rather lower than last year. The actual Birth Rate is substantially lower than for the country as a whole, and the Actual Death Rate higher, though both are improved after correction by the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for adjustment of age and sex distribution to the same proportions as for the whole country. The population in Haslemere is, on the whole, older than the average, and these Rates are therefore what one would expect.

There were no deaths from Measles nor the principal infectious diseases. Deaths from tuberculosis were down to half the previous year's figure, itself low; the deaths from this disease have been falling ever more rapidly since the war, as in other places. The actual number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has not diminished, as more cases are discovered early by mass miniature x-ray and other modern techniques. Treatment is radically altered from even a few years ago, nevertheless the register must increase as more cases are notified.

Cancer accounts for an increasing number of deaths, i.e. 32 this year as compared with 27 in 1953. Deaths from coronary diseases continue at the usual high level, there being 27 in 1954.

The figures for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation, and for Vaccination, continue to attain a high level, and this is mainly due to the energetic way in which Dr. Pollock carries out the immunisation policy. The full success of the Whooping Cough Immunisation cannot, of course, be seen at such an early stage: the benefits must take a few years to accrue, as it is mainly confined to young infants at present. The figures for Vaccination against Smallpox are very satisfactory, and are at least as high as when Vaccination of infants was compulsory.

My thanks are due to colleagues on the staff and to members of the Council, who have throughout the year so willingly given me every assistance and courtesy, and whose co-operation I much appreciate.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY

	1954	1953
Area in Acres	5,751	5,751
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	11,740	11,840
Number of Inhabited Houses (December) according to Rate Books (including shop dwellings)	3,417	3,307
Rateable Value as at April 1st, 1955	£143,196	£141,605
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	£572	£575
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	146	155
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	12.44	13.09
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	12.19	12.82
Number of Still Births	4	1
Number of Deaths	160	144
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	13.63	12.16
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	10.49	9.36
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	—14	11
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	3	4
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	20.55	25.81
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.08	0.51
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.43	0.08
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.25	0.59
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.17
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox; Whooping-cough, Measles; Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea; Diphtheria; Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.08
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.25	0.51
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	2.72	2.28
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	4.60	3.88
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.00

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:			
Legitimate	73	66	146
Illegitimate	5	2	7
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)			12.44
1953			13.09
For the five years, 1949 to 1953 ...			14.91
Still Births:			
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	—	—	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total births			27.40
1953			6.45
Deaths (net)	71	89	160
1953	58	86	144
Death-Rate			13.63
Death-Rate, 1953			12.16
For the five years, 1949 to 1953 ...			12.72
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion			Nil
1953			Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births			0.00
Deaths of Infants under one year of age ...	3	—	3
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age ...	1	—	1
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births ...			20.55
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			21.58
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			0.00

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1953 and 1954.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion per 1,000 total (live & still) births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
Haslemere								
U.D.—Crude	12.44	13.09	13.63	12.16	20.55	25.81	0.00	0.00
Comp.	12.19	12.82	10.49	9.36	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	15.2	15.5	11.3	11.4	25.5	26.8	0.69	—

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

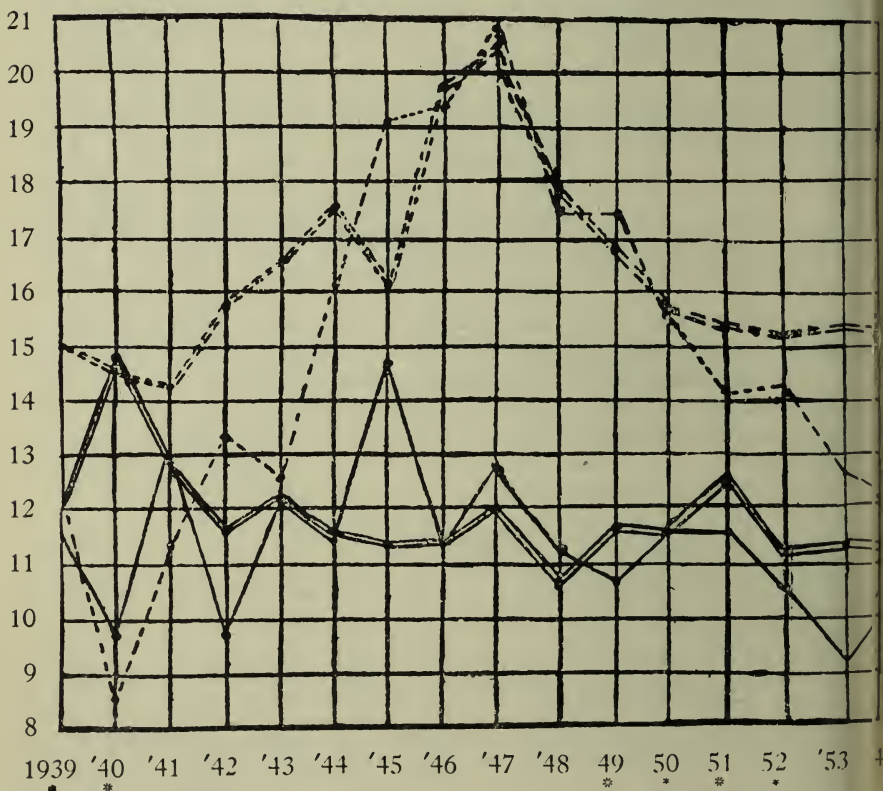
Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	—	1
" " lung, bronchus	4	2	6
" " breast	—	7	7
" " uterus	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	11	17
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
Diabetes	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	9	20	29
Coronary disease, angina	14	13	27
Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	—	2
Other heart disease	14	11	25
Other circulatory disease	2	7	9
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	1	4	5
Bronchitis	2	1	3
Other disease of respiratory system ...	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	6	4	10
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
All other accidents	1	5	6
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS	71	89	160

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

Births ---- =====
 Deaths ----- =====

Haslemere U.D. England and Wales.

* = Haslemere Urban District Death Rate (and Birth Rate from 1951), after correction by the Registrar - General's Comparability Factor.



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations. — The Public Health Laboratory established at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, a year ago, has been of the very greatest value. Routine and special investigations, particularly in outbreaks of infectious disease in institutions, have been possible to a greater degree than formerly. The service has been of particular value in investigating gastro-enteritis due to abnormal strains of *B. coli*.

The number of examinations carried out during the year in respect of the Haslemere Urban District was:—

Examination of fæces	...	...	...	...	435
Hæmolytic streptococcal throat infections	...				383
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous examinations	...	...	...		14
Analysis of milk samples	...	...	...		179

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of samples of water. The number examined during 1954 was 44.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(i) Ambulances available for Accident Cases and cases of a Non-Infectious character.

Address of Ambulance Station	No. of Ambulances	Tele- phone No.
County Ambulance Service : Sub-Station at Sicklemill, Haslemere.	2	Haslemere 1212

(ii) Ambulances available for cases of Infectious Disease:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone No.
Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee.	1	At Green Lane Hospital, Farnham.	Farnham 6015

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 4 Midwives practising in the Urban District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes:

Haslemere	...	...	2	Hindhead (covered by	
Shottermill	...	...	1	Churt Nurse)	...

District Nurses.—4 District Nurses serve the District. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association.

Health Visitors.—There are 2 County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical, Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Services:

- (a) Hindhead.
- (b) Shottermill, Haslemere.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Centres within the District are as set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Haslemere ...	Quedley, Vicarage Lane, Haslemere.	Every Tuesday—p.m. Eye & Dental—by appointment.
Hindhead (Beacon Hill)	Congregational Chapel Rooms, Hindhead.	Every Friday—Doctor (2nd and 4th).

A Centre for distribution of orange juice, dried milk, etc., is held at Pitfold House Cottage every Wednesday from 2 to 4 p.m., for the benefit of residents at Woolmer Hill Housing Estate. The District Nurse is in attendance.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—No Ante-Natal Clinic is now held in Haslemere. All cases are referred to the Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, which functions each Monday and Thursday at 1.30 p.m. The Booking Clinic is held on Mondays and Fridays at 10 a.m. at the same Hospital.

Chest Clinics.

Dispensary	Address	Day & Time for Attendance
Guildford .	Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford.	Mondays, 2-4 p.m. Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m. Fridays, 10-12 noon.
Refill Clinic Milford ..	Milford Sanatorium.	Thursdays, 2-6 p.m. Fridays (1st & 3rd), 2-6 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows:—

Mondays (Females)	... ..	2-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	... ..	9.30 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	... ..	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	... ..	5-7 p.m.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, is held every Friday evening.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the Haslemere Urban District are:—

General: Haslemere and District Hospital, Haslemere, 68 beds, 14 maternity beds.

Infectious Disease: Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 50 beds.

MORTUARIES.

The Council maintains a mortuary at Sicklemill. The number bodies received there during 1954 was 2.

Post-mortem facilities are available at the Haslemere Hospital.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47, and Care of the Aged.

No action was necessary under this Section of the Act. The Health Department Visiting Nurse pays periodical visits to old people under our purview.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

Routine sampling of the two public supplies has been carried out regularly, the results showing both supplies to be highly satisfactory.

Haslemere U.D.C. Supply. — The supplementary spring is examined, and regular samples taken, in case it is ever necessary to use it in an emergency. The results show consistently that, with chlorination, it will be entirely suitable for public supply.

Alterations were made to the liming plant (originally installed to neutralise the acidity and corrosive action of the water), in order to effect a more uniform distribution throughout the day. Between February and August, series of tests of the pH value of the water were made on eight widely spaced days, at hourly intervals from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Alterations to procedure in the injection of the lime resulted in considerable improvement and an evening out of the lime content at various times of the day, the last two series, taken in August and September, giving pH values between 8.6 and 9.6.

Wey Valley Water Co.—The Company takes samples regularly from all their sources of supply, in some cases weekly, and never less often than fortnightly. Copies of the analyses are sent to me for information, and this courtesy is greatly appreciated.

The following table gives details of the water supplies in the Urban District:—

Total number of dwellings in the District	3,417
Total number of dwellings in the District with main water supply, internal	3,402
Total number of dwellings in the District with main water supply, external	2
Total number supplied from wells, rain water, etc.	13

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Shottermill Sewage Disposal Works.—The functioning of these works has been greatly improved by the recently-installed system for recirculation of part of the effluent, and the final effluent has shown a consistently high standard. The disposal of sludge, of which there is always an excessive amount with an activated-sludge plant, has created some difficulties. It has now been agreed to dispose of this on arable land in suitable situations. Provided the sites are chosen with care this should be satisfactory.

Grayswood Sewage Works. — Regular sampling of the effluent from these works has shown it to be satisfactory.

Hindhead, Tilford and Elstead Sewerage Scheme.—The scheme originally envisaged has been abandoned, owing to the high cost and the necessity for dealing with Elstead sewage separately and urgently. It is hoped that arrangements will be made with the Alton Rural District to treat the sewage at works available within that District, and that the Churt section, within the Hambledon Rural District, will be included.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The cesspool emptying service has continued satisfactorily.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The service has continued satisfactorily.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The number of observations for smoke or fume nuisances made during the year was 69.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No cases of bug infestation came to our notice during the year.

HOUSING

Housing conditions generally show considerable improvement, and the waiting list has been substantially reduced. There are still a great many families **unhappily** housed, but this is quite different from being **inadequately** housed. The next stage will be to reduce the number of requisitioned properties converted to flats, and to deal with the unfit houses. There is not an excessive number of these—probably less than 100 in the whole District; some of these will have to be demolished, but many of them may be capable of reconditioning.

Following are some details of the housing position as at 31st December, 1954:—

No. of houses requisitioned	...	..	...	...	9
No. of family units rehoused in the above	...	...	...	...	34
Temporary houses (pre-fab.)	...	...	...	...	100

Houses built during 1954:

2-bedroomed houses	...	...	...	...	24
3-bedroomed houses	...	...	...	...	16
4-bedroomed houses	...	...	..	...	4
Old Pople's Bungalows (1 bedroom)	...	...	...	...	12

No. of houses and flats under construction at 31st December, 1954.

3-bedroomed houses	...	...	..	...	17
4-bedroomed houses	...	...	...	...	4

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	415
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	794
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	220
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	336
(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	63

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	36
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... | — |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | — |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | *— |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

*Undertakings from owners not to relet for human habitation accepted in respect of four dwellings.

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of
the year —
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein —
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein —
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported dur-
ing the year —
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved dur-
ing the year —
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases —
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses
have again become overcrowded after the local
authority have taken steps for the abatement of
overcrowding —

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

Details of milk supplies are given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ICE CREAM.

We take samples regularly of all ice-cream sold in the District. The ice-cream supplied by the principal manufacturers are almost invariably in Grade I or II. There are a number of smaller producers whose products have been found to be in every case satisfactory. The product complained of in the 1953 report is no longer sold within the District.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information in the table below showing the number of samples analysed and action taken in respect of the District.

RETURN OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
FOOD :						
Milk	44	—	44	1	—	1
Beans, Runner, Tinned	—	1	1			
Butter	—	1	1			
Jam	—	2	2			
Oranges	—	1	1			
Rhubarb, Tinned	—	1	1			
Sausages	1	2	3	—	1	1
Totals	45	8	53	1	1	2

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Only 38 cases were notified, as against 335 in the previous year. The difference was almost entirely due to the absence of a measles epidemic, which tends to recur every second year. Although there were more cases of whooping cough this year, there did not appear to be any specific areas of infection. It is too early to expect any marked reduction in whooping cough cases yet, the Immunisation Scheme having been in existence for only two years, although it must result in some restriction in the spread of infection. Such infections usually are picked up in school and brought home by the younger scholars, and as the Scheme has been in being for such a short time the full results may not be reached until the protected generation attains school age.

The following table gives details of cases notified :

Disease	1954	1953
Scarlet Fever	3	2
Acute Pneumonia	3	1
Poliomyelitis	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2
Erysipelas	—	2
Measles	6	311
Whooping-cough	26	11
Totals	38	335

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Measles	Erysipelas	Acute Poliomyelitis	Acute Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	TOTAL
Farnham (Green Lane) Hospital	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	6
Haslemere Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
St. Luke's Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Home	—	23	4	—	—	—	—	30
Totals	3	26	6	—	—	3	—	38

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1954, AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.										Cases Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and Over		
Measles	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping-cough	26	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—
Totals	38	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis), 1954.
WARD BY WARD

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Wards				Total
	Haslemere	Hindhead	Shottermill	Grayswood	
Whooping-cough	4	19	—	3	26
Measles	—	6	—	—	6
Acute Pneumonia	2	1	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	2	—	1	—	3
Totals	8	26	1	3	38

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

The problem of outbreaks of gastro-enteritis in residential nurseries—of which there are 4 in Haslemere—has become a very serious one. There were occurrences in three of these nurseries in 1954: in the case of two nurseries control was rapidly effected, one having only two cases and the other eleven. In the third, however, the occurrences have been much more common, and special investigations have been carried out at the institution.

The causal organisms in all cases have been abnormal *B. coli*—referred to at some length in my 1953 Report—and the infection in many cases has been introduced into the nurseries by new admissions, despite the routine examination immediately on admission. In April, one child—a new admission—and a baby of 1 month were infected with the strain B.0111, and were admitted to hospital.

In May, another child was found on admission to be carrying *B. coli* 055, while in the same month another child, admitted to a different nursery, was found to be a carrier of strain 0128.

In August there was a similar occurrence with the infection 0128, found on routine check of a new admission, and yet another, this time the 0126 strain, in September.

In these five occurrences the value of examination on admission was proved, the infected children being isolated so that no spread occurred.

At the third nursery, gastro-enteritis was reported in March, and 11 cases occurred of infection with *B. coli* 0128.

The means of spread in the nurseries themselves is uncertain, but it seems probable that the infection can be dust-borne, since dust is one of the chief subjects for criticism in the nursery most affected. This point, and other unsatisfactory conditions, were taken up with the authority responsible for the nursery principally affected, i.e. the County Council, and some improvements, including anti-dust measures, were effected.

Individual cases of gastro-enteritis do not occur except very rarely in private houses, and certain types, particularly those due to these abnormal *B. coli*—which are increasingly common—do not appear to occur at all in private homes. Sick children have to be sent to hospital, where the cost of treatment is probably £15 to £20 a week; there is also risk to life as a result of these outbreaks.

If the cost of hospital treatment is added to that of maintaining children in these institutions, the total cost must be out of all proportion to what it would be if these children were boarded out in private houses. There would be no difficulties over staff, and the supervision involved by the County Council staff, the District Council staff and the bacteriologist would be drastically reduced.

The housing of children in nurseries or similar institutions is expensive, is fraught with risks not present to the same degree in private houses, and does not give the children the benefit of a home background. We know it is difficult to obtain foster parents, but that is because of the very small reward offered. If the payment were even half the cost of keeping them in an institution, there is very little doubt that this difficulty would disappear.

DIPHTHERIA.

It is satisfactory to record again, for the seventh consecutive year, no cases of this disease were notified.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Rather more cases occurred than last year, although there was no epidemic.

A case occurred at a private children's home in June. Immunisation of the 23 contacts was carried out immediately, and there were no further cases.

HAEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCAL THROAT INFECTIONS.

An outbreak of H.S. throats occurred in a large residential school early in the summer. Eighteen cases occurred in all. All residents in the school were examined and swabbed, and the infection appeared to be well scattered amongst the boys. It persisted for some weeks, but with systematic examination and swabbing of all boys with clinical symptoms it gradually diminished, and was eventually eliminated. This type of throat is always a most obstinate and difficult infection.

In August, eight cases of severe H.S. throats occurred at a large school camp. All other children were inspected and suspicious cases swabbed, as well as all dormitory contacts. The cases were treated in the Camp Sick Bay, and the outbreak was very soon under control.

SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING.

Early in September, 18 children and 2 adults at a large school camp were taken ill with nausea and vomiting within the space of 1½ hours. The course of the illness did suggest a mild staphylococcal toxin poisoning, but unfortunately no specimens of vomit had been kept for our examination. Specimens of food eaten at the midday meal were obtained, and samples of gelatine and galantine of beef found to contain staphylococcus aureus, of a phage-type strains of which are sometimes associated with enterotoxin production. In the absence of specimens from the sufferers it was impossible to correlate results. During inspection of the camp at the time of the outbreak, certain unsatisfactory conditions were noted and brought to the notice of the responsible authority.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

School Children.—Although the total population of the district, according to the Registrar General's figures, has fallen by 100 since 1953, 60 more children were attending the maintained schools. This continues the steady upward trend from 812 in 1948 to the present 1,206, and means an increase each year in the number of children requiring immunisation.

Six school sessions were held, and more parents attended these than in any previous year.

It should be noted that the small percentage of children listed as "not immunised" includes many whose treatment is not complete, or is not up to date, since only those children who have been given two primary injections or a re-immunising dose within the preceding 5 years are counted as "immunised."

The immunisation state in the schools is very satisfactory.

The percentages of children immunised yearly during the past 8 years are shown below:—

1947	...	...	...	...	...	86.38
1948	...	...	...	...	...	91.75
1949	...	...	...	...	...	92.56
1950	...	...	...	...	...	92.92
1951	...	...	...	...	...	95.66
1952	...	...	...	...	...	96.66
1953	...	...	...	...	...	96.37
1954	...	...	...	...	...	93.12

Immunisation of Pre-School Children. — The percentages of children under 5 years of age immunised during the last 8 years are shown in the following table:—

1947	...	...	...	...	...	50.33
1948	...	...	...	...	...	50.67
1949	...	...	...	...	...	65.99
1950	...	...	...	...	...	74.59
1951	...	...	...	...	...	50.34
1952	...	...	...	...	...	47.45
1953	...	...	...	...	...	50.21
1954	...	...	...	...	...	50.39

The actual number of protected children is 514, compared with 482 at the end of the previous year.

Home Visiting Scheme for Pre-School Children, Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, and Vaccination against Smallpox.—Under this scheme, immunisations are performed in the homes by appointment. This caters for those parents who are prevented from visiting their private doctors or Welfare Centres. Requests were received during the year from Health Visitors as well as from parents.

Treatments against diphtheria and whooping cough given in the home by Dr. Pollock during 1954 numbered 83, compared with 56 in 1953. The increase was due to an increased demand for whooping cough immunisation. Details are as follows:—

Diphtheria Immunisation			Whooping Cough Immunisation		
First injections	...	7	First injections	...	31
Second injections	...	4	Second injections	...	20
			Third injections	...	21

Details of home visits for **Vaccination against Smallpox** will be found in the appropriate section.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

This scheme was commenced in October, 1952, and now, after a trial period of 2 years, it is interesting to estimate what effect immunisation has had on the incidence and severity of whooping cough in children. The following table sets out the number of children immunised in the district, in age groups, and the percentage immunised in each group:—

Age group:				Under 1	1—4	Total under 5	5—15
1954.							
No. immunised	...	...		49	61	110	27
Estimated population	...	...		155	865	1,020	2,010
Percentage immunised	...	...		31.6%	7.0%	10.8%	1.3%
1955.							
No. immunised	...	...		34	74	108	13
Estimated population	...	...		170	790	960	1,980
Percentage immunised	...	...		20%	9.4%	11.25%	0.6%

It is anticipated that these figures will rise appreciably in the next few years.

It is, of course, the children under 12 months of age with whom we are chiefly concerned, as it is in this age group that whooping cough can be such a severe and debilitating disease.

During the winters of 1953 and 1954, at a time of year when Whooping Cough is usually widespread, the majority of children who were immunised did not develop the disease. An attempt was made to follow up and check on those children who had developed whooping cough and who were known to have been immunised some time previously. It was noted that those children who developed the disease and who had been immunised previously tended to suffer from a much milder disease, and indeed in some cases the disease was so benign as to cause difficulty in diagnosis. In other words, the severity of whooping cough was modified by

previous immunisation. Here there is a definite risk, as these mild or modified cases of the disease may be unrecognised. Whooping cough can be spread by such cases to unprotected children, causing the usual severe illness. Parents should be warned of this added danger, and should realise the urgency of having their children immunised against whooping cough as soon after the age of 4 months as possible.

In addition to the treatments given in the children's homes by Dr. Pollock, the following children were treated by private doctors and at Welfare Centres during 1954:—

Private doctors.

19

Welfare Centres.

62

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination is offered to all children at the same time as diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation, and is performed also in the home if this is desired. The following table gives details of vaccination carried out in the District during 1954:—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Number of persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated					Total
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
Number Vaccinated ...	92	8	7	2	3	112
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	1	9	21	31

All the above were carried out by general practitioners with the exception of 4 successful vaccinations carried out by Dr. Pollock and 38 reported from Welfare Centres.

No cases of illness or other complications arising out of vaccination were specially reported during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE				
	Immunised 1/1/54 to 31/12/54	Immunised prior to 1/1/54	Estimated Population under 5 years	Percentage Immunised
1954	125	389	1,020 (Estimate 1954)	50.39
1953	121	361	960 (Estimate 1953)	50.21

CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS (Treatment carried out by Public Health Department)					
	Immunised 1/1/54 to 31/12/54	Re- Immunised 1/1/54 to 31/12/54	Immunised prior to 1/1/54 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Per- centage Immu- nised
1954	10	228	1,113	1,206 (S.C.C. Schools)	93.12
				2,010 (Estimate 1954)	85.82
1953	12	236	1,184	1,241 (S.C.C. Schools)	96.37
				1,980 (Estimate 1953)	89.80

IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS (Information obtained from Principals of 10 Private Schools out of 15 circularised)		
No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
616	602	97.73

IMMUNISATION STATE, BY SCHOOLS, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

School	Children attending school.			Treatment carried out during 1954			Percentage of children immunised
	Total	No. immunised.	No. not immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-imm.	
Grayswood C. of E. ...	83	79	4	2	—	16	95.18
Haslemere C. of E. Infants	114	108	6	1	3	29	94.74
Haslemere C. of E. Mixed	249	237	12	—	3	33	95.18
Hindhead County Primary	215	197	18	2	2	68	91.63
Shottermill County Primary.	434	397	37	8	2	48	91.47
ditto (Infants)	111	105	6	4	—	34	94.59
TOTALS ...	1,206	1,123	83	17	10	228	93.12

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

Following are details of the work carried out by the Visiting Nurse in the Haslemere Urban District:—

School Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	13
Under 5 years—immunisation visits...	...	...	198	
Tuberculosis Visits	...	...	...	22
Vaccination Visits	...	...	...	9
Special Home Visits	...	...	...	22
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	17
				290

SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

The Table below shows the number of children absent from school suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any infectious or contagious disease, including contacts with cases of infectious disease.

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1954.

School.	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet Fever	Measles	German Measles	Chicken-pox	Whooping-cough	Mumps	Totals
Hindhead County P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haslemere C. of E. (Infants)	—	1	—	—	6	1	36	44
Haslemere C. of E. (Mixed)	—	—	—	—	2	—	33	35
Shottermill... ..	—	1	—	—	8	2	13	24
Grayswood C. of E.	—	—	—	1	24	9	1	35
Totals	—	2	—	1	40	12	83	138

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 75 cases on the Register at the end of 1954, namely, 34 male and 41 female.

The following table summarises the Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December, for the last twelve years:—

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1943	25	51	16	16	108
1944	25	58	18	16	117
1945	27	61	20	15	123
1946	30	58	18	14	120
1947	30	60	18	14	122
1948	35	62	18	13	128
1949	37	40	16	13	106
1950	38	47	15	13	113
1951	39	44	15	12	110
1952	37	45	15	12	109
1953	28	34	12	10	84
1954	24	31	10	10	75

The reduction in the number of cases on the register was mainly due to a further revision of the register, resulting in the removal of several cases which had died in previous years or had otherwise been lost sight of.

The table on page 33 shows the new cases and deaths in age groups, pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures being given separately.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population, during the past 12 years:—

Year	New Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1943	16	1.25	7	0.55
1944	20	1.69	9	0.76
1945	22	1.82	4	0.36
1946	15	1.35	6	0.54
1947	8	0.74	5	0.44
1948	6	0.55	1	0.09
1949	5	0.42	12	1.01
1950	4	0.33	4	0.33
1951	7	0.54	3	0.25
1952	4	0.34	2	0.17
1953	4	0.34	6	0.51
1954	8	0.68	3	0.25

The 8 new cases (primary) entered on the Register in 1954 were distributed in the following wards:—

Haslemere 6 Hindhead 2

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS PLACED UPON THE REGISTER.
1950 to 1954.

Age Group	1950				1951				1952				1953				1954				Totals				Grand Totals M F	
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
5-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
15-25	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	1	2	4	4
25-35	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1
35-45	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	4	2
45-55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3
55-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	1	-	1	6	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	2	4	1	1	11	12	2	2	13	14

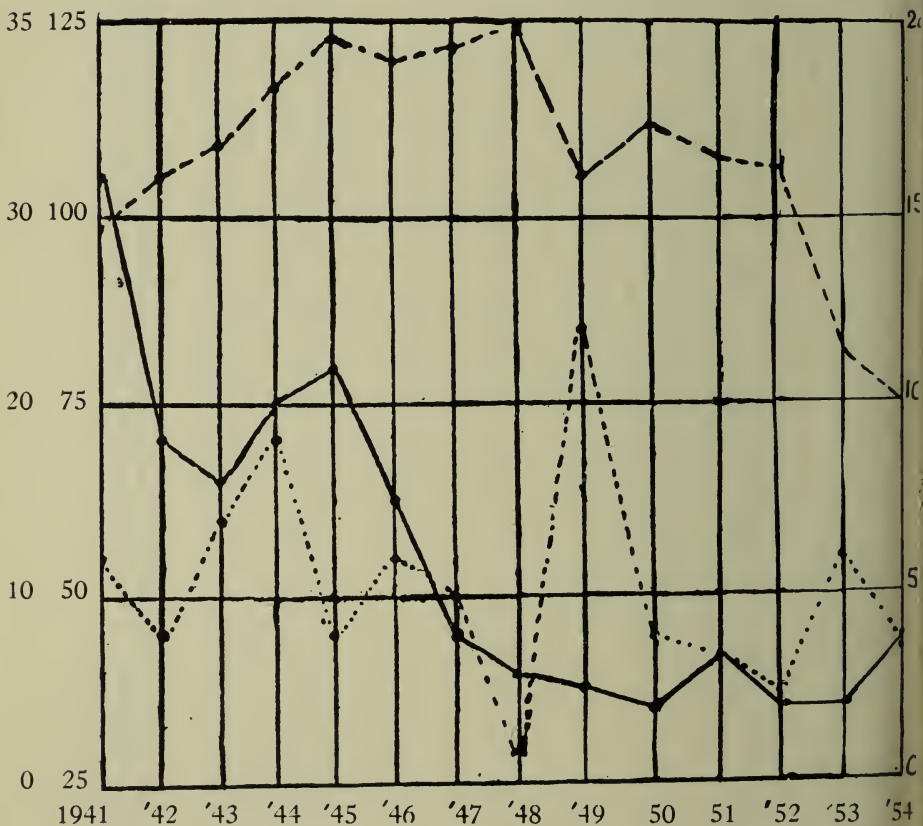
NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1954.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—
45-55	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-65	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	12	2	1	1	2	—	—
Registrar-General's Figures					—	1	—	—

8 of these were primary notifications, 10 were persons from another area who had come to reside in the Haslemere Urban District during the year.

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (0 to 35)
 Deaths From Tuberculosis (0 to 20)
 Numbers on Register of notified cases (25 to 125)



CANCER.

There were 32 deaths from malignant disease during 1954—11 male and 21 female.

The age incidence of these persons is shown in the table below.

DEATHS FROM CANCER

SITE	20-30		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1954	1953
Alimentary Canal	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	4	6	12
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	7	7	—
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	2
Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	5	7	12	10
1954	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	7	3	7	2	2	11	21	32	—
1953	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	4	4	8	1	3	11	16	—	27

The number of deaths from cancer has not shown any notable variation over the past 10 years. In view of the interest shown in lung cancer, and the very marked increase throughout the country, especially in males, the Haslemere figures are given for the past 10 years. The numbers have varied from as low as 6 in 1946 to 16 in the following year; small figures obviously must show considerable variations. There does not appear to be any general trend one way or the other, certainly no increase in numbers in Haslemere.

DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER.

Year.	M.	F.	Total.
1945	6	3	9
1946	3	3	6
1947	12	4	16
1948	11	4	15
1949	8	3	11
1950	13	2	15
1951	9	5	14
1952	11	—	11
1953	10	—	10
1954	6	2	8

The following table shows the death from cancer during the past twelve years.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1943	13	18	31	2.42
1944	18	13	31	2.63
1945	11	19	30	2.69
1946	11	13	24	2.15
1947	12	15	27	2.40
1948	13	14	27	2.26
1949	6	14	20	1.67
1950	11	13	24	1.93
1951	10	15	25	2.09
1952	5	17	22	1.86
1953	11	16	27	2.28
1954	11	21	32	2.72

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

1954

HALF MOON HOUSE,
HIGH STREET,
HASLEMERE,
SURREY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Haslemere
Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my twenty-second report on the work carried out by the Department.

Food supervision has been energetically applied and considerable sampling of milk and ice-cream has been undertaken.

The most interesting event in connection with food supervision was the de-control of slaughterhouses by the Government and the resumption of local control and private management. During the years of central control this district has been fortunate in having its own slaughterhouse, and this condition has now happily been continued under the new circumstances, by private enterprise. There were originally five slaughterhouses in the district, but it was considered that the one in operation was sufficient to meet our needs and the Council took appropriate action to this end.

A high standard both in working conditions and carcase quality has been achieved at the slaughterhouse, and this is well illustrated by the statistics for condemned meat which show a remarkable drop since the change-over.

Sampling of milk and ice-cream has continued, and apart from one T.B. reactor in the biological sampling (when the cow was traced and slaughtered) no serious conditions were disclosed.

During the year this area became a designated one under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, but it presented no difficulties as the bulk of the milk sold in the district already complied.

Another very interesting piece of legislation brought in during the past year was that of The Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954, one of the main provisions of which required all local authorities to submit proposals within a specified time for dealing with the unfit houses in their district.

The Act was disappointing in that the standard of fitness for dwelling-houses fell much below that recommended in The Report of the Standards of Fitness for Habitation Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee. It is also worthy of comment that the financial provisions would not appear to be sufficient to encourage landlords to deal with their properties.

During the year under review routine sampling of the Council's water supply disclosed a slight acidity. After some experimenting this acidity was removed and the water is now maintained on the right side of neutral point, being faintly alkaline.

The working under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, has proceeded exceedingly well, and I think the very satisfactory control is becoming increasingly evident to all concerned. I again append a summary on this work based on the return to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the period of 1st April, 1954, to 31st March, 1955.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES J. SHIRLEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number of visits and inspections of:

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	889
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	6,669
Prevention of Damage by Pests	...	...	...	...	3,738
Sundry visits and inspections not included above					403
				Total	11,699

Number of dwelling-houses at which nuisances or defects were discovered	...	...	...	...	63
Number of other premises at which nuisances or defects were discovered (excluding rats and mice)	...	...	...	...	75
Number of nuisances under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	547
Total number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	3
Total number of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	16

Inspection of Premises:

Premises Inspected or Nature of Visit	No. on Register	No. of Inspec- tions	Nuisances or Defects Found	Notices Served
Water Supply ...	—	264	5	—
Drainage	—	171	24	3
Stables & Piggeries .	—	73	3	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	1	82	1	—
Movable Dwellings	5	113	1	—
Factories with Mechanical Power	51	313	2	—
Factories Without Mechanical Power	51	158	1	—
Outworkers	1	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	148	1	—
Public Conveniences	—	146	6	—
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .	—	96	—	—
Refuse Collection and Disposal	—	14	—	—
Rats and Mice ...	—	3,738	764	2
Smoke and Fume Observations	—	69	—	—
Schools	—	71	1	—
Under Shops Act	—	1,431	1	1
Infectious Disease Visits	—	15	—	—
Rooms Disinfected .	—	3	—	—
Streams and Ponds	—	132	4	—
Hackney Carriages .	13	92	—	—
Petrol and Carbide Stores	39	137	—	—
Misc. Sanitary Visits	—	84	6	1
Slaughterhouse ...	1	431	—	—
Butchers and Other Meat Premises	14	337	3	—
Fishmongers and Poulterers	—	231	7	—
Grocers, Green- grocers and Fruiterers	—	378	1	—
Dairies and Milk- shops	6	230	—	1
Ice Cream Premises	45	386	—	—
Restaurants	—	298	2	—
Confectioners	—	385	1	—
Misc. Food Visits ...	—	423	6	—

Complaints.—During the year 259 complaints were received, of which 238 were in connection with rats and mice and were dealt with under the Pests Act and 28 visits were made in the investigation of the remainder.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. — No cases of bug infestation were found or reported to us during the year.

Bakehouses.—There are 4 bakehouses in the District and 148 visits of inspection were made to ensure that the premises were kept in a satisfactory manner.

Shops.—Under the Shops Act, 1934, the Sanitary Inspector is responsible for ensuring that there is adequate ventilation, warming and sanitary convenience, whilst the County Council controls other accommodation, hours of employment, etc., 1,431 inspections were made.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Movable Dwellings and Caraping Grounds.

Applications dealt with during the year	...	...	6	
			Granted	Refused
1. Licence to allow land to be used as site				
for Movable Dwellings	...	...	—	—
2. Licence to erect or station and use Movable				
Dwellings	...	...	5	1

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

As Petroleum Officer I submit the following report:—

There are 39 premises licensed for the storage of Petroleum Spirit. From 18 of these premises petrol is sold while at the other 21 premises petrol is stored for private use only. No licences were issued for the storage of Carbide of Calcium. 137 visits were made in all.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three licences were issued under this Act and the requirements embodied in the licences were those largely recommended by the R.S.P.C.A. Routine inspections were carried out.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

At the end of the year there were 6 milk retailers in the district, whilst 6 retailers from outside sell milk within the district. 230 inspections were made during the year.

The following licences were granted for the sale of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949:—

Dealers' Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	4
Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk	3
Supplementary Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk	4
Supplementary Licences for Pasteurised Milk ...	3

ICE CREAM.

There are 45 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and routine inspections and sampling were carried out.

There is only one producer of ice-cream in the district and for the sixth year running his product maintained an excellent standard.

ICED-LOLLIES.

We commenced a limited sampling of this commodity and nine samples were taken for the presence of B. Coli and all proved negative.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Routine inspections of these premises showed a well maintained standard of cleanliness and personal hygiene.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES

Article	No. of Samples	Examination	Con-forming to Standard	Not Con-forming to Standard
Milk:				
Ordinary	25	Biological - Animal Inoculation	24	1
Ordinary	5	Methylene Blue Test	5	—
Tuberculin Tested	106	Biological - Animal Inoculation	104(2a)	—
Tuberculin Tested	17	Methylene Blue Test	16	1
T.T. Pasteurised	4	Methylene Blue Tests	4	—
T.T. Pasteurised	2	Methylene Blue & Phosphatase Tests	2	—
Pasteurised	2	Biological - Animal Inoculation	2	—
Pasteurised	18	Methylene Blue & Phosphatase Tests	16(1b)	1
Ice cream	55	Methylene Blue Reductase	55	—
Ice Cream	27	Methylene Blue & B. Coli	13(11c)	1(2d)
Iced Lollies	9	B. Coli	9	—
Fresh Orange Juice	1	Culture	1	—
Luncheon Meat	2	Aerobic & Anaerobic	2	—
Water:				
Main Supply	40	Bacteriological	28	12(e)
Main Supply	4	Chemical	2	2 (f)
Main Supply	126	pH Value	47	79
TOTALS	443		344	99

(a) The animals inoculated with these samples developed a streptococcal infection and were killed. No examination was made for the presence of tuberculosis.

(b) Sample void. Shade temperature higher than 65 degrees F.

(c) While complying with the Methylene Blue test these 11 samples had B. Coli present.

(d) These 2 samples failed the Methylene Blue test but B. Coli was absent.

(e) This water could be used subject to chlorination.

(f) pH value below neutral.

ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLES.

Haslemere U.D.C. Supply.

Sampling Point	No. of Samples	Examination	Con-forming to Stan-dard	No. for S d
Main tap	12	Bacteriological	12	
Main tap	4	Chemical	2	
Main tap	126	pH Value	47	
Heading (Raw)	12	Bacteriological	9	
	—		—	
New Spring No. 2 Supplementary	12	Bacteriological	3	
Totals	166		73	

*pH value below neutral.

†This water could be used subject to chlorination.

Wey Valley Water Company's Supply.

Sampling Point	No. of Samples	Examination	Cou-forming to Stan-dard	Not for t Stu da
Main tap	4	Bacteriological	4	
Totals	4		4	

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Ante and Post-Mortem Examination of Animals.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	685	161	350	2,132	1,524
Number inspected	685	161	350	2,132	1,524
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	4	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	68	26	2	7	13
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	9.927	16.149	0.571	0.516	0.991
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	13	25	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	2.044	16.149	—	—	0.131

The total weight of meat and offals condemned at the Slaughter-
house during the year was:—

Due to Tuberculosis	3,303½ lbs.
Other Causes	1,713¼ lbs.
Total	5,016¾ lbs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.—There is one licenced slaughterhouse in the district which was administered by the Ministry of Food until the decontrol in July. It was then taken over by private management and licenced accordingly.

Game Licences.—Ten shopkeepers were licenced to deal in Game, the fee for which is 7s. 6d.

RETAIL SALE INSPECTION.

There are 13 butchers' shops in the district, all of which are kept in a satisfactory manner. 329 visits were paid to these premises.

The following meat and meat products were condemned as unfit for human consumption at retail premises:—

Argentine Beef	...	...	...	104 lbs.	
Beef Skirts	...	...	...	64 lbs.	8 ozs.
New Zealand Beef	...	...	...	410 lbs.	
Home Killed Beef	...	...	...	144 lbs.	8 ozs.
New Zealand Lamb	...	...	...	35 lbs.	8 ozs.
Pork	...	...	...	14 lbs.	
Pressed Brisket	...	...	...	4 lbs.	
Hens	...	...	...	7	
Frozen Sausages	...	...	...	3 lbs.	
Rabbits	...	...	...	76 lbs.	
4 tins Braised Kidney	...	...	...	4 lbs.	
4 tins Cooked Ham	...	...	...	39 lbs.	13 ozs.
1 tin Cooked Pork	...	...	...	3 lbs.	12 ozs.
10 tins Corned Beef	...	...	...	61 lbs.	5 ozs.
1 tin Jellied Veal	...	...	...	6 lbs.	
4 tins Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	3 lbs.	
7 tins Mince Beef Loaf	...	...	...	5 lbs.	4 ozs.
1 tin Ox Tongues	...	...	...	6 lbs.	
3 tins Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	10 lbs.	5 ozs.
1 tin Pork Sausages	...	...	...		15 ozs.
1 tin Steak & Kidney	...	...	...	1 lb.	
3 tins Stewed Mutton	...	...	...	3 lbs.	
15 tins Stewed Steak	...	...	...	14 lbs.	13½ ozs.

Total Weight ... 1,014 lbs. 11½ ozs.

OTHER FOODS.

The following other foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

10 tins Baked Beans	14 lbs. 5 ozs.
2 tins Carrots	2 lbs. 3 ozs.
4 tins Brown Beans	3 lbs. 8 ozs.
2 tins Cream	10 ozs.
67 tins Fruit	115 lbs. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.
41 tins Milk	35 lbs.
1 tin Mixed Vegetables	1 lb. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
9 tins Peas	8 lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
1 tin Runner Beans	1 lb.
2 tins Spaghetti	1 lb. 14 ozs.
7 tins Tomatoes	12 lbs. 12 ozs.
1 tin Tomato Puree	9 lbs. 14 ozs.
Ice-Cream	129 lbs. 8 ozs.
1 packet Frozen Broccoli	10 ozs.
57 packets Fruit	44 lbs. 10 ozs.
11 packets Mixed Vegetables	8 lbs. 4 ozs.
4 packets Frozen Scampi	— —
14 packets Frozen Spinach	12 lbs. 4 ozs.
Frozen Peas	15 lbs.
Frozen Prawns	6 lbs.
15 tins Fish	10 lbs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Wet Fish	198 lbs.
Dried Fish	301 lbs.
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Total Weight ...	932 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
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All these foods were voluntarily surrendered to the Department for disposal.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Report on Rodent Control for the year ended 31st March, 1955.

Type of Property

	Local Auth- ority	Dwell- ing Houses (inc Coun- cil H'ses)	All other includ- ing busi- ness premi- ses)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	Agri- cultural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Number of properties in Local Authorities District. (Notes 1 & 2.)	41	3245	589	3875	37
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	3	203	30	236	2
(b) Survey under the Act	7	602	72	681	5
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	54	3107	552	3713	25
4. No. of properties inspected (in Sect. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	5	457	21	483	—
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	1	1	—
Minor	—	39	23	62	1
5. No. of infested properties (Sect. 4) treated by the Local Authority	5	496	45	546	1
6. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	8	659	93	760	4
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work, (i.e., Proofing)	—	1	1	2	—
8. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10. No. of "block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	69	—

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Cases Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	51	158	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	51	313	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) .	—	—	—	—
Total ...	102	471	—	—

*Electrical stations (Sections 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
at of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	—	—	—
rcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Reasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
b) Unsuitable or defective	5	2	—	—	—
c) Not separate for sexes	3	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	2	1	—	—	—
Total	14	6	—	—	—

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	M.C. Line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- tion
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	—	—	—	—